ree his Spring style. It is a manual of artistic singanose. GENIN's spring HAT is just now having "a run" apparaisation in the history of the New York first trade. As fast as the cases and abelies are filled, they are savened of y fashicanable crowds. Look in at the store, and see the crowds with which it is constantly throughed, such a scene was never before winnessed in any pions of business in this city. Gavin, No. 2/4 Brondway, opposite at Pasi's Church.

No. 214 Broncews, opposite
Nos. 33 AND 35 JOHN-ST.

Person.—If you would combine and will accept the desire
blie Foor Points: vir, Material Make, Fit and Price, that are
necessary to year peace of miled, for anyour Cirching can
govern it, then purchase of

Cor. of John and Nassan see

Nos. 33 AND 35 JOHN-ST.

Three Ends you will obtain by parchasing your of Divisis & Jenster vis. Comfort with Satasfaction, y with Style, and a Saving of Time in satisfying your

POPULAR TRADE IN DRY GOODS. -E. H. LEAD FOULAR I RADII IN 1/13 (1903):— E. H. Linking BLATER & Co. No. 307 Strondway, are estilled fine De Ladine et 64 per yard. Chall de Leitze at 1/1 Lawns, from 1/10 3/ fich Blills from 64 to 45; Rangers from 1/6 to 5/; sks., a large lot of Lace Curtains, Ribbons, Table Cloths, Towlings, the stongs and Shirtness at 20 per cent under the usual prices; Ledine best Kid Gloves, 5/, worth 7/; and a large stock of Embriddeles at half their value; Mourniac Goods of every description.

LACE MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.

Muslin Curtains for #1 59 ... worth #2 56.

2 00 worth 6 60

4 50 worth 6 60

Lace Curtains for 4 (0 worth 10 00.
6 00 worth 9 00.
15 00 worth 3 50.
15 00 worth 3 00.
15 00 worth 2 00. A complete essertment of Cornices and Curtain Trimmings reduced prices KELTY & FREGUESON, No. 241 Biosciway.

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!!—

LET THIS BE YOUR GUIDE!!—

WORTH OF SPLENDID CARPETS.

ESGLISH VENET CARPETS, [0], [1] and [2] per yard.

ESGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS, [3] and [3] per yard.

ESGLISH TAPESTRY CARPETS, [3] and [3] per yard.

ESGLISH INDER PLY CARPETS, [4], (6) and [3] per yard.

ESGLISH OLICOTHS, [3] and [4] per yard.

AMERICAN OLICOTHS, [3] and [4] per yard.

GOLD WISHOW SHADES, 83 to 85 per pair TABLE DOVERS,

[2] to 24].

GOWQUA and CANTON MATTINGS, 2) to 3[6] per yard, at

HIMAM ANDRESON B, NO. 93 DOWNEY.

PETERSON & HEMPHEREY.

PETERSON & HUMTHREY,
Ros 377 and 375 Brandway,
exergings, oil cloths fro. stc.,
Forsale on the most reasonable terms
for cash.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—
SMITH & LOUSSELRY, NO. 456 Broadway, near Grandest, have received by late arrivals, the larset patterns of Julia Grossley & Boa's Veliver and Tarastay Carreying, and are proposed to offer one of the must complete and varied assertates in this market full 3h per cent. less than last year's prices.

Rich Velivet, 10 to 49 per yard.

Rich Tapastry, 7(to 49) per yard.

Rich Tapastry, 7(to 49) per yard.

Rich Three ply, 7(6 to 9) per yard.

Rich Three ply, 7(6 to 9) per yard.

Best Ingrain, b/ to 6) per yard.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

CARPETS! CARPETS! DOUGHTY & BROTHER'S,

LARGE CARPET WARRICOSE, No. 331 Broadway, A splendid
assortment of Carpetings, and Out-Chotties, entirely now
Patterns at Wholesele and Retsil, very law.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH CHINA. GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH CHINA.

200 White China Dinner Sets, containing enough pieces to
the twee persons at \$331 worth \$457;

300 White China Thomer Sets, containing enough pieces to
the China Ten Sets at \$4.450; worth \$5.17

200 White China Ten Sets at \$4.450; worth \$7.50.

Gilt Band and richly decreased sets in the same proportion.

W. J. P. Datter & Co.

Marble Stores Nes 531 and 634 Broatway.

FRENCH CHINA FROM AUCTION—Low PRICES.

—Dining Sets Ten Sets, Tete-à Tôte Sets, Coffee Care, Gologee
Bottles, Match Boxes, Manie Vanes, Fruit Coutspollers.

—Davis Collamore,

No. 47 Broadway, new Grand et. A NOVELTY.—Complete Spring Suites, \$10.
These suites are made of a new distriction of western goods, called Zaphyr Casalmeres, of appuring fails and most delicated and suited to the suite shedus.

Evan's Charles and 68 Falton st.

Nov 66 and 68 Falton st.

GREAT SALE OF FANCY GOODS AT H. S.
ROGEM'S FARCY BAZAR, owing to the extensive repairs to
be made in consequence of the recent fire on the promises. The
remainder of this immense stock, contracing Work Store, Retensies, Paptor Mache Wors, Paus, Opera Glesses, Tollet Bores,
Gentlemen's and Ladies' Dressims have, Dressing and Skel
Gombe, elegant Staturary, Parson, Porcelain and Marble Varies,
Newmon's celebrated Water Celers, together with the most
choice selection of Perfomery and Soaps, with an endices varieity of Toys for the amusement and instruction of children; at
will be said without regard to cost, shouthing an opportunity to
our citizens to supply the mackets with everything unique and
beautiful at least than half of the mental prices.

H. B. ROGEM'S FARCY BAZAR, No. 40 Broodway,

REMOVAL.—EBENEZER COLLAMORE has re-moved to No. 4(8 BROADWAY, fone door above Walker-et., where he has opened a large assertment of new Goods, in ad-dition to his former stock of Guina and Glasswan. GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!-We offer

so saystment of Chandellers that numbers over THERE BUTTHERS IN THERE AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE STAT

as that of any one
to make their selections one ratics

are a sung per centege lower than can be found eisewhere.

W. J. F. Danier & Co. Marbie Stores,

Nor bit and 631 Stratury.

Liou 407

NEW PIANOS LOWER THAN EVER .- HORACE WATERS, No 333 Straidway less just received some 5] octave Piacce in walnut cases with from frames, which he can soll at \$160, and werrent them to give satisfaction. Also, some in reserved cases for \$125 New Piacce to rest. RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAPES, WILDER'S
PATER, WITH POWDER PROOF LOCKS THAT HAVE SAVER
REAR ROBED.—Thirteen years in use, and never a doles's
worth of books or prires consumed in one of them. They have
been tested in accidental fires one hundred and cirkly-six

times.

These Pales are secured by the celebrated "La Bylle".
Lock, and for sale by Sykana's & Marvil,
Nos. 144 and 165 Water at.
The only makers of Salamas for S

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M. PATRICK is the cole manufacturer in the United States of the above colebrated Satys, and F. C. Gorra's imponatrable Derivace Locks and Cross Bars. Depot No 182 Pearl at, one door below Maiden-lane, Manufactory Nos. C. 53 and 66 Cannon at. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.-In

lished in his office a department for the sale of FURNIVEE.

A compotent person will be found at the desk for the reception of orders, and the general supervision of that branch of business.

ANTHORY J. BLEKCKER, Auctioneer.

(185)

No. 7 Broad st.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &C .- Constantly on hand comprising in part a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSE FRATULE REDS FAILLASSES COTS SEDMERS BLANKES and COMPORTERS, at No. 130 Chatham et corner Mulbers Wholerale and retail. MARTIN WILLARD, Agent. HERNIA. - Only Prize Medal awarded to M CRSH

A Co. by the Indus rial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new Patent Radical cure Taxins. Networks at the its experiency— Profs. Valentine Mott, William Pates and John M. Carmentan An extensive list of names of mercentile and other gantisume oursed by the Truss may be seen at Maxim & Cala. (50. 2 Masker-lane, New York, and Maxim, Constitute & Co. No. West 4the R., Cincinnasi, Other. Open from 7 a. M. until 9 7. M.

REMOVAL .- H. F. CRANE'S Silver-plating and Door-plating Establishment, has removed from 35 Gold at to 312 Broadway, where his customers and the publis are res-pectfully suited to insared his extensive variety of Door Nam-bers, and Charch Pew Plates, field Pulls, Letters, Figures, &c. THE CHEAPERST IN THE CITY.

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR-DYE.-All entroversy is over as regards this sitele. It is recognized everywhere as the best fluer by an entrance. Instantaneous in its operation, matchiers in the naturalness of the color it impairs, and containing so exestin, it is without a tiral. Manufectured, sold and crivately applied by the inventor, Caistaneous No. 6 Aster House.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, -Read the tes-mony: The Boy. T. P. Frister, New Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. timony: The Rev. E. F. Francisco.

5, 1855, asys:

"Dr. C. M. Jackson. Dear Sir: I request you to send miles for the property of the parties of Root Laxo's Grana;

"Dr. U. M. Jackson—Bear Sir. I request you to send moby the first opportunity three buttles of "Howellastic Granus Bittless" and I am pleased to state that the Bitters have cored different persons of my acquaintance, when physicians help was without effect, especially in Homoriboutal cases. [Bleedier Plies) the effect and core was sure and certain."

Whe Post, Jamestown, N. I., Sept. 13, 1850, save.
"The great populatity of "doublants Granus Bitters," and my condesce in their efficacy, induces me to solicit from you an Agency for my father, A. Post, South Bainbridge, N.Y."

For sale by Director and dealers.

For sale by Drugglets and dealers everywhere.

HOLLOWAY'S CINTMENT AND PILLS, -Aston

BEEBE & Co., No. 156 Broadway, have just BEAD ABOUT RATS—New-York, July 22, 1852.

READ ABOUT KATS—NOW-York, July 22, 1-52.—

I have used shoots everything which has been offered for the extremination of Kais. Cockreadees and Ans, but until 1 tries frances & Co. 8 Vermins and Essarch Extransacron, 1 decided justified in recommending either of them. I therefore cheerically state that frances & Co. 8 Vermins and has effectually destroyed all the Cockreaches in my hotel, and has needly, and I believe will completely, destroy all the Rate therein. It is walnable to hotel keepers.

R. Fernon, Tropietsor of Franch's Hotel.

C. V. CLICKENER & Co. Agents, No. 81 Barolay & N. Y.

HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES .- BATCHE LOR's Manufactory is No. 233 Broadway. Nine private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HATE DVE Sold wholesals and retail. The largest associatest of WRICS and TOURRES in the world. Also BATCHELOR'S MOLDAYIA CREAM. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES,-These are th

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—These are the colly swing machines before the public excelled of doing every rational production of the collective of the collecti

NOTICE.—The FURNITURE advertised by us for sale at the Bravetort House, to take place M. M. 6th, and 6th itel., has been withdrawn by Mesers A. T. Bytwarr a Co. they baring sold the same to Mr. Clarke, of the iHoward Heure. The sale will, therefore, not take place.

Havey H. Lunns & Co., No. 19 Nattac of

NEW PLANOS TO RENT. - A fine assortment of w Planos to rent or for sale, on monthly payments at the and and Music at re of Horacy Warnes, all Schoolway. NEW PIANOS TO KENT.—A fine assortment of the Piano and Made at res of Honor. Warran, all Senadway.

PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & Co.'s celebrated Rottas Piano, and the Anace Warran's modern improved Pianos, nod those of a large number of other matters comprising the leaguest and most desirable assortment in the United States, will be said at pictor which desirable assortment in the United States, will be said at pictor which desirable, for cash or extended the pictor of the competition, for cash or extended to the pictor of the city, receiving orders for Pianos in the city of Made and the Competition of the cash of Made and Competition.

No. 18. Competition of the Competition of Made and Competition of the Competit

NOTICE.

Crace Thom's Now-York Cory Descrow,
H. Wilson Compiler, No. 51 Annex. }

The public are respectfully informed that the convinctor this work will be commenced on the 26 May.

Persons doing business down town and residing to the upper Femore doing business down now a and reading in the upper part of the city are solutized to leave full information respec-ting their business and places of business at their realisance and to leave at their places of business the street and analysis (if residents of this city, Browtipp, Williamsharph or Jersey (iv) of their residences. Where average all reliables to compy one office, a list should be made cut, with full particulars as shows, and left for the convesses.

Extraser.

By these means, the annoyance of repeated calls for information, and the greater one arising to both the compiler and the public from errors and ominators, may be in a great most

the public the restrict of this work are authorized to re-ceive the sylvent insertion of names in capital isters, and for extra lines, to be inserted in connection with the name, but for no other purpose whetever. They are instructed to inser-scripts, with which they are furnished, for all amounts (how-ever small) received by them.

Fayment for the work to be made on its delivery, for ad-vertisements in inother back, or colored leaves, after publica-tion, and on presentation of the agreement signed by the ad-vertiser.

New-Dork Daily Tribunc

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1855.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 120,000 copies of the WERELY PRINCES, of this week. It is without doubt the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price, 50

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SENI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had this morning at the counter, in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Pacific will sail from this port for Liverpool. To Day, at 12 o'clock.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: Panis .- Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivisune. Losnon.-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 24 Cath scine-street, Strand.

The steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool for this port, with one week's later intelligence, is now in her eleventh day out.

The steamship S ar of the West, with one week's later intelligence from California, is now

So far as we noticed yesterday, there was not the slightest attention paid to the Prohibitory Law. Rum-selling went on precisely as usual, and nothing transpired to indicate that any change had been made in the legality of the business.

The National Medical Association met yester day at Philadelphia, about five hundred delegates being present. Their proceedings will be of scientific rather than popular interest.

The few returns of the election in Philadelphia yesterday for City Treasurer, indicate that the Know-Nothing candidate is defeated.

The eclipse of the moon, last night, was only tolerably visible, there being a drift of clouds passing eastward during the phenomenon, which occasionally quite eclipsed the eclipse itself. During the period of total obscuration, the moon was all the time seen, (to use a Hibernicism.) presenting a lurid and ghastly appearance, like that of the oun through glass very thickly smoked. As soon as the cirk began to emerge from the earth's abadow, the lurid bue of the shaded portion of the moso cisappeared, though the outline of the orb was easily discerned.

Some interesting paragraphs from the great organ of the Missouri ruffians in Kansas, The Squarter Exercign of Mr. Stringfellow, will be found in another column. The purpose is there synwed of procuring the admission of the new State at the next session of Congress, so that its people may vote at the National election of 1856. More than this they announce that they shall support Mr. D. R Atchison for President, and Mr. J. R. Toucey, of Connecticut, for Vice-President on that occasion. Perhaps, with the help of the Missouri revolvers and bowie-knives, there candidates may be elected.

True to her noble instincts on the side of Freedom, Massachusetts sends greeting to Kansas and promises "material sid," if necessary in driving out the banditti who have conquered the real settlers in that embryo State. Resolutions were sesterday proposed in the House, calling upon the Governor of Missouri to restrain the border ruffians, should another raid be proposed, and calling upon President Pierce to protect the sovereignty of Kansas, at the same time, pledging the whole force of the glorious old Commonwealth to aid the people of that or any other State or Territory whose constitutional rights may be invaded.

THE CABINET AND KANSAS.

At the time of the passage of the Kansas Nebrasks bill, the President and his Cabinet were freely accused of a conspiracy for the introduction of Slavery into Kansas. Though this was not acknowledged by the parties charged, and though many of the Northern members of Congress, who, for reasons of their own, public or private, gave their support to that bill-indignantly denied it-insisting that Slavery never would go into that country, and that it was useless to guard by law against what God and nature made impossible-still the accusation was supported by many pregnant circumstances, which the whole course of occurrences since has tended to develop into positive proofs. And at last matters are brought to such a pass that the Administration must either, by their acts, plead guilty to the charge, and acknowledge their complicity as well in the subsequent prosecution as in the original concection of the scheme of the Missouri Fillibusters, or else must take positive and decisive measures for the protection of the settlers in Kansas against the grossest violation of private and political rights which this country has ever witnessed. It remains to be seen whether, having originally indorsed Douglas, the President is new ready to indorse Atchiscn also; and whether, having gone with Douglas in opening Kansas to

ready to go with Atchison in maintaining the slaveholders' right to live in one State, and for political purposes to squat (on election days only) in snother, with the privilege, also, to vote, bully, brow-best, igneh, rob and murder in beth!

Such is the Atchison exposition of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty; and the question is now raised whether President Pierce and his Cabinet are prepared to accept and sustain it. We have had many bitter and scorpful comments on the freedom of voting allowed in Mexico and France, and on the heavy majorities obtained by Santa Assa and Bonsparte. They, however, paid a decent respect to appearances; it remained for Atchisen and his gang, acting on behalf of the alayeno dera, to carry elections by sheer violence. not only filling the boxes with illegal ballots, but deterring the real electors from voting by pointing bowie knivss and pistols at their breasts. Since Jefferson's time, and especially within a few years past, a good many rather old additions have been made to the Democratic creed. The old cost has been mended with several queer pieces of new cloth. It remains to be seen whether the President will not it on as recently extend by Atchison rather, it is to be feared, with a view to cabbage of his own, then from any sincere desize to mend a tattered garment, the rents of which his patching will assuredly make only worre than before.

And yet something may be said for Atchison. The old machinery by which all the Free States, whether so-called Whig or nominally Democratic, have hitherto been controlled by the slaveholders, has been completely worn out in the using. President Pierce and the Northern members of his Cabinet, are simost the only doughfaces, except the Federal Judges-and they are beginning to give way -left in office either State or National. No doubt the procedure by "insinivation," to borrow a phrase from Bu wer's Paul Cafford, is surest and eafest but that failing, what remains but high-handed robbery ! If this Kansas experiment succeed we may expect to see the bullion of St. Louis doing all the voting for the towns of Illinois across the river, and the polls at Cincinnati regularly taken possession of at every election by an invading horde of Kentuckians armed with bowie knives and revolvers.

It is a curious illustration of the progressive nature of evil, and of the danger of conceding to it a place even to stand upon, that the savage invaders of Texas should have been mainly furnished from that triangle of land between the original boundary of Missouri and the east bank of the Missouri River, annexed to Missouri and given up to Stavery, as Mr. Benton boasts in his recent book, principally by means of his private selicitations addressed to soft and accommodating Northern members of Congress. Not only was this first invasion of the Missouri restriction urged by some Southern members as amounting to a total abrogation of it, and justifying their votes for the Kansas Nebraska bill (1); but the spot of ground shus yielded up to slaveholders has become the seat of a population which, not content with setting their own laws at defiance by throwing printing-presses into the river, must even invede Kansas to perpetrate even greater enormities there. Having been indulged with bite, out of pure generosity and good nature, they now insist upon having the whole apple, and snatching it by force, too, if we do not choose to give it up voluntarily. This is a cu rious instance of the extreme gratitude which Mr. Benton professes in his book, for the magnanimous willingness of the non-slaveholding part of the Union to be just and generous to their slaveholding brethren, even in disre gard of cherished prejudices and offensive criminations," and that, too, even to the extraordinary extent "of altering a compromise line intended to be perpetual and the reconversion of soil which had been slave and made free. back sgain from free to slave." It is, we say, an extraordinary, though characteristic, instance of slaveholding and Bentonian gratitude-the perpetration by Missourians of the recent outrages in Kansas, and Mr. Benton's apology for them, made in the last Congress! Slaveholding gratituce! Papic faith! Viper biting the bosom that

OUR DOGBERRY.

The waves of popular favor must occasionally cast an odd fish upon the strand of public life in a oddities. It is a fortunate thing for the public welfare when they do no more harm than afford cause for a little honest laughter; for although we would not be guilty of making light of digut ties, yet when they will insist on being written down arees, what can we do but let them have their own way? If they will be faceurs and Jack puddings, what can we do but laugh at them! Our City officials have too often mate us laugh on the other side of the mouth, and when any of them afford us good excuse for indulging a genial guffaw at their expense, we may as well take the opportunity by the horns and go shead.

Ald. Briggs, of the Thirteenth Ward, has been affording a good deal of fun during the past month by his inquisitorial examinations of the Police Department, and the public have not only laughed with him but at him. For our own part, we do not find snything very suggestive of humor in the name of Briggs, but it seems to be regarded as the very embodiment of ludicrousidess by English comic writers. Medame D'Arblay, in her povel of Evelina gives one of her low characters, a miserly, mean rascal, the name of Briggs; so does Bulwer, in Pelham, give the same name to a retired brandy merchant; and Thackeray applies it to a funny I ttle wretch in ore of his lesser stories: Punch devoted a whole series of comic designs to it, and for nearly a year amused the world with the domestic disusters of poor Mr. Briggs. In whatever situation the Briggs of fiction is placed, he is sure to cause laughter in others. Our Dogberry of the Thirteenth Ward maintains the family character, and proves how much truer is fact than fiction-for ne of the Briggees of the humbrists are half so funny as our veritable domestic product.

Alderman Briggs happens to be a native of this great and happy country, and he means to punish for his contumacy every mother's son among us who had n't the good sense to be born here, too. He had a Committee appointed for the purpose of examining the police and ascertaining where they were born. The precise object of the Alderman's investigation we do not clearly understand, nor what use he intends to make of the facts he may elicit. In a country like ours it has not, heretofore, been deemed a matter of much importance what part of the world a man might have been born in, provided he were of the accidents of a man's life, over which he is not supposed to have any control, he is not, among civilized nations, held accountable for it. Alderman Briggs, however, is for holding every man to a strict accountability for his birth place, and is bent upon worming the secret of their na-Livity out of all who hold office in the Police Department. In justice to most of the gentlemen who have had the misfortune to be subjected to Alderman Briggs's inquisitorial processes, we must admit that they frankly and fearlessly confessed to their nativity without the least reserve, and unblushingly owned up to the disgrace of baving come into the world on the wrong side of the Atlantic.

But the Chief of the Department, the great

Matrell, we regret to perceive, has not come out so flat-footed and square as some of his subordinates. He insists on being a native Yankee, while Alderman Briggs will not entertain so absurd en idea; the Chief c's me to have been born in this City, and to be named George Washington, while the Alderman persists in asserting and proving that the Chief was born in England, and that his name is not George Washington but George Willism. On being closely pressed by the inquisitive Briggs, Massell admitted that he did not remember when or where he was born. and that all he knew about the circumstance was what he heard from his mother. Here was a triumph for Bilggs! He had extorted a most important point from his adversaty and as the good lady who brought the burly chief into this breathing world was no longer living, she could not be summoned to sustain his testimony. Briggs thereupon took heart, and waxed indignant; he sum noned other evidence, and proved by plenty of witnesses whose testimony was not impeached, that the Chief of Police was born a Britisher, and brought to this country when he was old enough to remember the circumstance of his coming into the New World at least even if he could not remember when and where he first came into the world in general. Many a joke has been turned into a serious matter, and the comical proceedings of Alderman Briggs, which have excited so much 'our fat 'riend" at the head of the Police De-

partment to laugh very heartily. Let Briggs then go on in triumph and extent born, and whether his m'ddle name is really Washington or William. It is a great question, which should be settled, and it is to be hoped some trust, however, that we shall not be thought obtrusive in suggesting that after this investigation is concluded, it will be quite as well for the figurent of State. Briggses of the Corporation to attend to the more crying defects and abuses of the City Government, dereced by the very existence of the present Cabibefore proceeding to make asses of themselves in so public and conspicuous a manner.

THE MOVEMENT IN BRITAIN. At the date of our late news from Liverpool, the gentlemen of the House of Commons had risen for a grave and approus recess. For a moment the voice of Parliament is hushed; the arena of public life is again left vacant for the activities of the Commons' great rival, the neveracjourning newspapers. It is more than two months since the chief of those newspapers proclaimed the British Constitution to be "the jest slike of our enemies and our A lies;" two menths since it said, "the cold shade of Aristocracy is over us all, and nothing can grow up be reath its branches, except its off shoots." present short moment of suspense is opportune for laquiring whether since then any practical progress has been made in the direction indicated by these sentiments The British Constitution is a cumbrons and

complicated machine, and any modifications thereof, that are not radical or revolutionary, cannot be appreciated without an analytic comprehension of the regular working of the several parts. The Press and public meetings are the usaide pressure of the machine; they are the democratic Fourth Estate of the realm. In matters legislative, this Fourth Estate presses upon the obstructive House of Commons, and the House of Commons, in its turn, communicates a pressure to the more obstructive House of Lorde. Here the action ends, as the Royal veto is obsofree country, but we are inclined to think that in lete. In matters Executive, the pressure from bella II. without is exercised again, first upon the House of Commons; that House acts upon the Ministry, and the Ministry acts upon the Crown. Here the House of Lords is left out of account; a Ministry can disregard the Lords so long as its Executive policy has the confidence of the Commone. The Fourth Estate, it is true, is frequently brought to bear directly upon the Ministry, and this especially when Parliament is not sitting; and once last autumn it addressed itself directly to the Queen and her consort; but we have given its most remote and tortuous operation, as a simpler and more direct process will then explain itself. The present crisis of British affairs turns entirely upon matters of Executive administration, and the Government machine need be viewed in this sphere and under this aspect

First, then, as regards the Press and the House of Commons. When Mr. Rosbuck earried his Committee of Inquiry, the House wished to regard it as simply a vote of censure on the Aberdeen Ministry, but in the interreguum that followed the Press advanced its position and demanded that a real inquiry should take place. So when Palmerston came before the House at the head of his reconstructed Cabinet and doming the character of Richard the Hd, uttered these grack us words, "Let me be your leader-I will be your Committee," that House less confiding thing Wat Tyler and his followers, because driven on by presure from without, refused to abaudon their demands. This decision toppled Jown Graham and Herbert and Gladstone. In Mr. Gladstone's dissertatory address on this occasion, he declared that "out of the fifteen men nominated on your Committee, eleven are either overtly or covertly opposed to it. Had we the protection of the ballot in this House, I know the decision of the House would be different." Protection from what? The Editor of The London Times was looking down from the gallery above, and exercising a silent terrorism upon the honorable members below. Tell it not in Gath! That haughty Parliament, so long the financial and judicial persecutor of the journals, is now trembling before them, and sighing after the privilege of secret voting. This is another French revolutionary precedent, enacted by

"white completed;" and, as being born is one | Earl of Winchelses to roar a sinet The Times; and that journal disdainfully answers: "Is it the intention of their lerdships to head a cruesde against the Press ! If so, they shall soon learn that England is not the private demesne of the "House of Prers." In the same way experienced Sir James Graham warms the Commons not to come into collision with the journals, for, if they do, that bauble Sir," (the Speaker's mace) " will be worsted in the conflict." Mr. Drummond cries out "we are basely adulating a power which " we have not the courage to resist," and gratifies the House by reading aloud a list of the names of the contributors to the leading columns of The Times. The House, which had lost its courage, evinced that it had also lost its old dignity and self respect by the childish delight with which it welcomed revelations so unprecedented in Parliamentary usage.

If we turn to the relations between the Commens and the Ministry, we fied the former trenching upon the province of the latter. Mr. Gladstone calls Mr. Roebuck's Committee a Committee of Government." and so it is. Palmerston raises the ery of "the Executive in danger!" to a House and a public that give no heed. The Ministry in its turn must take satisfaction from the Crown, and Palmerston forces Victoria and Albert to receive Napoleon III and Eugenie. The Whigs have never been good courtiers, and Palmerston is a true Whig. It was Fex's principle that "the appearance of "power is all that a sovereign of this country "can expect." Ferced to sign a treaty of alliar ce with Bonsparte while she signed a declaration of war against Nicholas, in March; rulely called up to the metropolis by The Times in October; obliged to send for the distanteful Palmersten-though mitigated by Peelites-in February: but ten days later to accept him unmittigated by these centrly influences; and last'y, necessitates to welcome the French parvens in April, in the apariments where, eleved years ago, she received Nicholas-it is evident that Victoria, if she inherit the obsticacy, does not inherit the power of her grandfather. The unfeeling Premier now speaks to the Commirth in others, we do not imagine have caused mons no longer in the courtly language of "the "prerogative of the Crown," but of ' the Executive Government." In 1791, Louis XVI feit the slight conveyed in this expression, so elethe area of knowledge as to where Matsell was gantly abstract and impersonal, and why should not Victoria feel it now ! Thus the democratic inflaence is pouring into the House of Commons by means of its primary organ, the Press. The progress may be made in it by the meeting that House of Commons, pushed from below, is prethe Alderman has called for this afternoon. We cipitating itself upon the Ministry, and the Ministry, under a like necessity, turns round apon the Crown, and reduces is to the part of a mere

> The power of outside popular opinion is evinet. Precedent is the life and soul of the British Constitution, and the invariable practice under this Constitution was that the Ministry should be taken from the majority of the House of Commens; but the present Cabinet holds office inface of a Conservative majority. The Premier candidly acknowledges the source of his power: " we shall remain where we are so long as we "have the support of public opinion." Mr. Gladstore thinks that the Executive should not be "a mere reflex of popular opinion," and quitted the Ministry because his analytic mind warned him that it was likely to become so. Just seventyfive years ago the House of Commons were passing the celebrated resolutions that "the influence of the Crown bad increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished." In its present frame of mind it is more inclined, if it only dared, to level this resolution word for word against the Press. That House of Commons which, in 1832, so rudely broke the power of the House of Pears. now finds itself as rudely menaced by a new in fluence entied Popular Opinion.

This second day of May will be celebrated in our history for the setting out of the Hon. Augustus Cesar Dodge, of Iowa our new Enbassador to Spain. On board the good steamer Pacific at uson precisely his Excellency casts loose from his native shores and launches forth upon the dangers of the deep, on his way to the more insidious dangers and the less conquerable difficulties which mu-t beset the adventurer at so licentious and unsettled a Court as that of Isa-

Some wonder has been expressed at the ap pointment of this Iswan Augustus Cesar to such an office. It must be confessed that the feeling is not altogether groundless. Mr. Dodge has never exhibited either the native wit or the artificial accomplishments and graces that are supposed to fit a man for diplomatic triumphs. Beween him and the courtly and facile Soulé the difference is abyomal. The one a fluent master of many European languages, the other indifferently acquainted with the American alone; the one rich in superficial talents and parade information, conveying the impression of culture and mental resources, but always a gentleman in manner, and the other conveying no such impression at all; the one employed, because Gen. Pierce then desired, to buy or steal Cuba, and the other, simply because a place was due him for political services, and this one was vacant. It is a oneer effair, and almost auggests that the Executive is in league with THE TRIBUNE to break down our diplomatic system altogether. It certainly looks so when we recal the facts. First Mr. Pierce appointed a notorious land-pirate like Souléwhose activity disgraced the country; and now be appoints Mr. Dedge, from whose passivity we may expect an equally brilliant result, since if not a Know-Nothing at home, he must almost of necessity be a Do Nothing in Spain. At any rate this is a great country, and diplomacy is its particular forte.

Among the curious diversions in which The N. Y. Times has proposed to merge all discussion on the double- aced course of the Lieutenant Governor, it suggested the other day an inquiry into the number of persons connected with THE TRIBUNE, who have ever held or desired public office, and now it is all agog for investigating how many among the employees of this journal are members of some total abstinence society. The idea is rather a novel one, but considering that we ourselves have never made the inquiry, we hardly think it can be of so much consequence to The N. Y. Times as it is for that journal to satisfy the public that the course of the Lieutenant-Governor on the Temperance law, has been as honest and straight as it should be. As far as we are informed, that is just now a point of considerable French-revolution-hating Britain. The House of discussion; while we are not aware that any Lords, which now lies like a useless old hulk in such discussion has been raised respecting any what a member of our Legislature once called | the lee of the House of Commons, puts up an one of the nearly twenty gentlemen who habit-

ually contribute to the leading columns of Tun TRIBUNE, or any one of the equally unmorrus staff of reporters and assistants whom we employ in the service of the public. Waen any such discussion arises - when, for instance, any one of these gentlemen is elected to office on solema pledges and professions which he is afterward charged with violating-and when the coaviotion of his trickery and falseness becomes universalwhy then, we shall probably be found among those who frankly arraign and expose the offeader; and e shall welcome The New York Times to join us. Meanwhile, we think that journal will do well to devote some space, not to objurgations on all the world for differing from it about the Lieutenant Governor, but to intelligible explanations and apologies for his course, if there are any that can be given.

One of those delicacies of the season with which the unhappy Editor of The N. Y. Times is now treating his readers, is the notion that ever since he came into the world THE TRIBUNE, big and awful monster that it is, has kept up a nefarious conspiracy to plunder him of his characterwe protest we never thought of such a Quixotie achievement,-to ruin him in business and to trample him, an innocent and tender victim, beneath our gigantic feet. This would be amusing enough were it anything but the writhing and contortion of one in too much pain to be wholly responsible for what he says, or to produce the Indicrous effect proper to the nature of his performance. But in spite of these drawbacks, the notion becomes comical when we reflect a little on the antecedents in this atrocious plot of ours. One of the first achievements of The N. Y. Times was to publish a long advertisement all over the country, bragging about itself as not only superior to all other journals, but especially as superior to THE TRIBUNE, and seductively inviting our subscribers to foreake us for the more moral, intellectual, conservative and innectious pages of The N. Y. Times. We being all the time beat on consummating our conspiracy, gently exposed the indecency of this sort of advertising, and the consequence was that while we received a due discharge of blackguard personality, the practice was abandoned, at least where detection was cortain. In California, however, we find it still maintained in a perfection of style worthy the illustrious Mr. George Robbins of puffing memory. For instance, what can be more splendid in its way than the following extract from a recent advertisement of some San Francisco agents of The N. Y. Times? We copy from The Wide West, (a weekly paper of San Francisco,) of Feb. 25, putting a few of the more striking phrases in italies

italics:

"The expenses of The Tribuxe are paid by its airectioners, and not by its circulation, which, by their own representation is a heavy cost to the proprietors. It will consequent to be simple to a certain number, beyond which the consequent reasons absent the profits of airectioners. On the first which is not to good a new mode in a The New York Times, or The Herald, too much space is occupied by remark and the news appears to be selected with reference to the revisition. Nothing good is related of any but the revolutionary and radical classes in Europe; of their faults and crimes we first made advantage of fection writing and correspondence and an absence of their position and the position with the advantage of fection writing and correspondence and an absence of their position mades was impudence, which is a completioner feature in Tail Tailoun, and originates in the inferior talest of its existers.

"The Heroid and TRIBLES, standing in the externees of op-position, one induculng, the other isolicities the adventure of the are. Mr. Henry J. Raymant, at the interaction of an analyse of wealthy citizens, undertick to establish The New-Love Proces, to concern that body of sensible and motivately progressive opinion, the gelden assess of restinent and policy writing to agreeable to men of some among the statement and policy writing he has been enturently successful. The estimate force of his paper employs and fully remumerates the best falent of the constra-tive to the statement of the American people is generally kept in view by the writices, and in point of news and correspondence. The Times is perhaps the best paper in the world, not excepting its names and trained on the his interac-ble to the state of the state of Landon, which is ranely better written, is not had, so Annest, and falls far behind in variety of instact."

What awful wickedness it must require to prosecute a scheme for the overthrow and destruction of a journal so exceedingly sensitive and shritking even in the details of its business management, and which thus carries the infection of its own delicacy to its agents at the antip idea!

The N. Y. Times of yesterday, as if sensible

that its mode of defending the Lieutenant Governor, by attacks on other persons, requires soms apology, now sets up the allegation that our controversy with that functionary is all because he is not personally a testotaller! Tais may be as smart a dodge as can now be invented by one popularly known as the "Little Jesuit," before is own journal became the medium of conferring on him a different appeliation, but we fear it will hardly serve the purpose for which it is brought out. There may be those who have found fault with the Lieutenant-Governor for taking an occaare not of that number. It is true, we think he might lead a wiser and less inflammatory life by abstaining from intoxicating drinks, but that is his own private matter, with which we have no call to interfere, and on which we never published a word of comment, not even when it was reported that he had given entertainments to the Legislature at Albany with temperance refreshments for the many in one room, and with liquor in another up stairs for the chosen and confidential few. Our atrictures, and, as far as we are aware, those of the press elsewhere, have been confined solely to his public conduct. without any allusion to his private practices; and yet, day after day, he flounders about in personalities and gross untruths against THE TRIBUNE and its writers, for which he now alleges, as an excuse, that our columns teem with denunciations of the Editor of The Times, because he has not signed a total abstinence pledge, and is not practically a total abstinent!

We once more respectfully recommend the Lieutenant-Governor to suspend the floods of his abuse of others till he has done something to clear himself from the weight of public distrust and contempt under which he is laboring. The real accusation egainst him we will once more repeat, so that he can understand it, not in our owa lauguage, but in that of a newspaper quite remote from the controversy. We refer to The Louisville Journal, which speaks of the Lieutenant Governor

"He has feat the verpert of the public, and, with his actuard proper sity to no with the majority, he has caused to respect himself. About a year sho totic how York editor came out strongly, or at any rate his editorial columns did, against the principle of the Problibition Liquor Law. Subsequently, oget a memination for office from the N. Y. Temperance Conven-tion, he wrote a strong letter in favor of the Liquor Law. He obtained the office, and now he is pouring cold water upon the Liquor Law for more shundardly than ever an old toper pared it into a glass of the liquor itself."

Is the universal public opinion, indicated by this extract from a respectable journal published in a distant State, to be removed or silenced by ravings against those who are not guilty of sud offenses against honesty and honor ?

The N. Y. Times alleged that Mr. Greeley west to Saratoga to get himself nominated for Greernor. That untruth being refuted, the same journal now retreats upon the very different charge, that a personal and political friend and associate sought to procure his comination at Syracuse. So there were friends who desired his